

GRAND OPENING OF "THE GREAT NEW YORK BAZAAR."

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GOTTSCHALK & LEDERMAN'S

GREAT NEW YORK BAZAAR

26 & 28 NORTH QUEEN STREET, Lancaster, Penn'a.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PUBLIC!

On account of the tremendous rush on our opening week it was an impossibility to do justice to everybody, we therefore announce to our kind patrons, and the public in general, that our DEPARTMENTS ARE COMPLETE.

WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY THE GREATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,

One of our firm is continually in the market—the Bazaar being a branch of our large store in New York City—we therefore can assure the public that OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN THIS COUNTY.

We are ready to announce the following IMMENSE BARGAINS in our different departments for THIS WEEK ONLY.

Millinery Department.

In this department the Richest and Most Elegant Styles of the season can be seen, and we make a great specialty in our

ORDER DEPARTMENT.

We have just received

100 DOZEN OF

Fine Milan Straw Hats,

In every desirable shape, which we sell this week at

39 cents.

These goods cannot be bought elsewhere less than 75c. to \$1.00.

Call and be convinced.

We employ only first-class milliners in this department.

Corset Department.

In this department we keep continually OUR GREAT BAZAAR CORSET,

75 BONES, DOUBLE BUSK, AT 47 CENTS, IN WHITE AND COLORED.

It is worth while trying. We also make any style of corsets to order in this department.

Laces.

We have just received our own importation of

SPANISH LACES.

And it will be to every lady's heart's delight to examine the show. We have 50 PIECES OF TWO-YARD LACE, SILK STRAITS LACE AT 10 CTS. A YARD, warranted all silk.

Passanteries.

100 Pieces of ELEGANT ALL SILK

OHEVILLE FRINGE

At 39 cts. a yard.

These goods were formerly sold elsewhere at 75 cents. We have the most elegant

APLICE TRIMMINGS

Ever seen before in this city.

BEADED FLOUNCES, from 95c. to \$2.50.

LADIES'

Spring Dolmans & Cloaks.

JUST RECEIVED.

Spring Dolmans in all sizes at \$1.87.

Made in the Very Latest Fashions.

These goods cannot be made up for the money. Also the most elegant stock of

Ladies' and Children's Spring Cloaks

ever seen, at strict manufacturer's prices.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

We announce to our gentlemen patrons of Lancaster that we are selling an Elegant

A. NO. 1. FINE WHITE SHIRT,

with good muslin and good linen bosom, the shirt being made with Reinforced Bosom at 75 cents. And we also make any style of shirt to order in this department.

Soaps.

We have sold on our opening week about

10,000 CAKES OF OUR FINE

BOUQUET SOAP at 3c. a Cake.

If you want only about 5,000 cakes left; call early if you want any.

A BLOODY CAREER.

THE EVENTFUL LIFE OF JESSE JAMES.

Daring Deeds of a Desperado—Murders, Highway Robberies and Plunder of Railway Trains.

New York Sun. Jesse James was the elder of the two James boys. Frank, the younger, is understood to be living in Texas under an assumed name. He is married and has abandoned his old ways of life. They were the sons of a Baptist clergyman of Kentucky, and were educated at Georgetown college, Scott county, Ky. Jesse was born in 1845, and Frank in 1841. In 1846 the Rev. Mr. James removed to Clay county, Mo., where he purchased a farm and performed ministerial duties for a small Baptist congregation. In 1849 he went to California and died there. In 1857 his widow married Dr. Remban Sumner, a physician of Clay county, Missouri.

When the war opened Jesse and Frank endeavored to enlist in the Confederate army, but were rejected as being too young for the service. It is stated that Dr. Remban was once terribly beaten by a party of Union men who came to the house, and that it was a desire for vengeance that led the James boys to a career as desperadoes. At any rate they joined Quantrell's guerrillas, and took part in the murderous work of the gang. Jesse James has made a brag of the number of people he killed at the sacking of the town of Lawrence. In 1859 Quantrell was killed in a fight with a body of Federal troops, and the gang was broken up. The James boys, returning to their homes in Clay county, Mo., where they lived quietly.

In 1868, with the Younger brothers and George Sheppard, who had been with them in the Missouri band, the James boys went to the races at Lexington, Ky. On their way home they visited Russellville, in that state, robbed the bank of \$14,000, and fled to Texas.

In December, 1869, they resumed criminal operations, and robbed the bank at Gallatin, Mo., in connection with the Younger brothers and others of their old associates in guerrilla warfare. Here they murdered several persons and again went to Texas.

May, 1870, the two brothers had a fight with some Texans at a large house, which resulted in several murders, the victims being men of their own profession and the result was that they were compelled to fly for their lives. They returned to their own home in Missouri, and again resumed agricultural pursuits.

In the spring of 1870, together with the Younger brothers, they made a raid into Iowa; entering the town of Corydon, where, in broad daylight, they dashed up to the bank on their horses, seven in number, dismounted, entered their revolvers, and finding the cashier alone, demanded all the money he had. The safe was open and the cashier was entirely powerless. After emptying several thousand dollars in a sack they quietly returned to their horses and rode away.

They were followed for a hundred miles or more by a posse of citizens, but disappeared and were not seen again for several months.

In the latter part of the same year (1870) the two James brothers and the four Younger brothers again attended the races in Kentucky, and there conceived the plan of robbing a bank at Columbus. In the afternoon, after spending the day around the tavern in that town, the six men mounted their horses, rode over to the bank, which was only a few rods distant, leisurely dismounted, and entered the building, where they found the cashier, the president, and a citizen engaged in conversation. Without losing any time they entered their revolvers, and the occupants of the room, while the other three unceremoniously commenced to empty the safe. They gathered together all the money in sight, and, after shooting the cashier, who made an outcry, they mounted their horses and rode away. An alarm was immediately given, and they were pursued by the sheriff and a large posse of men, but they reached the Cumberland mountains in safety and there disappeared.

On the 25th of September, 1872, they committed one of the most daring and amazing exploits in the history of crime. They attended the Missouri state fair at Kansas City, where it is said 30,000 people were gathered, and, of course, the receipts of the gate were correspondingly large. They remained through the day, took dinner on the fair grounds, attended the races and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while the attention of the crowd was drawn to a famous contest between Ethan Allen and another noted horse, they slipped out of the fair grounds, and, in a twinkling, were in possession of the receipts of the fair, amounting to nearly \$10,000. Mr. Hall sat in the office with a young man.

The gang put revolvers to their heads, pocketed the money and made their escape.

In the spring of 1873 they raided a bank of St. Genevieve, Mo. During the flight in charge dropped it, and the pursuit was so hot that they had to abandon the booty. It was while they were starting under this disappointment that their first train robbery was planned, which took place on the Rock Island road in June of the same year. About seventy-five miles east of Council Bluffs they took up a rail in sharp curve. An express train was thrown off the track. The engineer and fireman were killed and a number of passengers badly wounded. The gang robbed the express car, carrying away gold bricks, specie and notes to a very large amount.

A large reward was offered for their apprehension, but they found safe refuge in Indian territory.

After this affair they committed a number of stage robberies, one of them on the route to Hot Springs, Ark. In January, 1874, the gang made its appearance at Gads Hill, a flag station on the Iron Mountain road in Wayne county, Mo. They flagged the train, robbed the express car of \$11,000, and plundered a number of the passengers.

The railroad and express companies now determined to hunt the gang down at any expense. Pinkerton's agency took the case, and a corps of detectives were sent to Missouri under the command of Louis Lull, formerly a lieutenant of the police force of Chicago. One of his detectives by the name of Weicher made out the rendezvous of the desperadoes in the garb of a German immigrant and applied for labor. On the morning after he was found dead, with several bullet holes in his body, tied to a tree near the road, a few miles from Mrs. Samuel's house and also upon his person was found a card, saying:

"This shall be the fate of all of Pinkerton's detectives who come into Missouri."

Soon after this Lull had a desperate fight in the Monigan woods, in south-western Missouri, with the Younger brothers, in which John Younger, the acknowledged leader of the band, was killed, and James Younger, his brother, was seriously wounded. Daniels, the sheriff of St. Clair county, was also instantly killed, and Lull was mortally

wounded, dying a few days afterward. The pursuit was so hot that the James and Younger boys sought refuge in Texas.

In January, 1875, Mr. Pinkerton learned that Jesse and Frank James had returned to their mother's residence, and an attempt was made to capture them. A large body of men, well armed, proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Samuels about midnight. The house was surrounded and a hand grenade was thrown into one of the rooms. A little son of Mrs. Samuels was killed by the explosion, and she had one of her hands torn off. Neither of the outlaws was at home. They believed that a man named Daniel J. Keen, living at Liberty, Mo., was concerned in the visit, so they rode over to his house, called him to the door and shot him.

In the spring of 1875 the gang perpetrated another train robbery, this time on the Kansas Pacific road, at a small station near Kansas city. The passengers were not troubled, but money and gold dust to the amount of \$25,000 was taken from the express car. The trail of the robbers was followed to Indian territory, where they again eluded capture. Following this came the robbery of a bank at Huntington, W. Va. They came another train robbery. On July 7, 1876, the gang stopped a train on the Missouri Pacific road in a rocky cut in Pettis county, Mo. Jesse James and Cole Younger entered the express car, and compelled the messenger to open the safe, which contained \$15,000. As usual, the robbers escaped capture.

The country was one that they were familiar with, and which abounds in hiding places. The valley of Grand river is a region thickly covered with timber and underbrush, and full of swamps and bayous, furnishing the outlaws with a safe retreat so long as their depredations were carried on in this region. When they left it to go into an unfamiliar country for their next great enterprise they met with a reverse.

They planned a raid on a bank in North Field, Minn. On Sept. 7, 1876, they rode up in their usual style and took possession of the bank. Jesse James killed Cassier, the cashier, and then refused to open the vault. It happened to be in the midst of the prairie chicken season, and everybody who came to town was armed with a shotgun or rifle. The outlaws had considerable difficulty in getting out of town, and for the first time they met with opposition. Like an organized resistance, Clell Miller and Bill Chadwell were left dead in the street, and several others were hurt. They were pursued into a swamp, where they were killed and Jesse James and all three of the Youngers were taken to their escape into Dakota, but the Youngers were captured. Jesse was seriously hurt, but he managed to pull through, and eventually the brothers made their way back to Missouri. The Youngers pleaded guilty, and are now serving life sentences. They profess to have embraced religion.

Nothing was heard of the James boys for a long time after this affair and it was reported that they were dead. On Oct. 7, 1878, a train was robbed on the Chicago & Rock road, twenty miles east of Kansas City, by the James boys and four others, and it is claimed that they got \$25,000 from the express car. George Sheppard, who had been one of Quantrell's lieutenants, and who had been associated with the James boys in some of their operations, but who had reformed, was now engaged at a large salary as a detective. He joined the gang and informed the detectives of their plans to rob a bank at Empire City, Jasper county, Mo., and of their plan of executing it. A descent was arranged, but the outlaws got news of it, and got away in time. Sheppard's treachery was suspected, and he would have been killed had he not been quick enough on the trigger to shoot Jesse James, and then to escape through the woods with the money. He reported that he had killed James, but the latter was only wounded.

On July 15, 1881, a train on the Rock Island & Pacific road was robbed by a gang led by Jesse James. Frank James is believed to have retired from the gang, and settled down in Texas before the robbery, which is the last notable criminal exploit with which Jesse James' name was connected.

The Jefferson Revival.

SMALL THE REPUBLIC PRESERVED:

Mr. Tilden's Letter to the Jefferson Club of New Haven.

GROTON, March 30, 1882.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter in behalf of the Jefferson club, of New Haven, inviting me to be present at the commemoration of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. Although I am obliged to deny myself the pleasure of meeting with you on that occasion, I share the feelings which bring you together.

Mr. Jefferson has many titles to the reverence of the American people and of all lovers of liberty throughout the world. He was among the earliest, most resolute, and most steadfast of the patriots who upheld the popular rights in the ineffectual struggle of the Revolution, when the part he took required a higher order of courage, of self-denial, and of genius than were necessary at any subsequent period of our history. He penned the immortal statement of the principles that led our ancestors to assert the similarity of our country, and which has been substantially adopted as a model for every people who have since attempted to establish national independence on the basis of human rights.

He was first in his day to completely emancipate his own mind from the monarchial and aristocratic traditions which still enslaved most of the best intellects of the country.

But the obligations of the world to Mr. Jefferson do not end here. On the completion of the federal constitution, Governor Morris being asked what he thought of it, answered: "That depends upon how it is construed." After the organization of the federal government, a powerful class sought to impress upon its practical working the similitude of the British system. Mr. Jefferson was the great leader of the party formed to resist these efforts, and to hold our institutions to the popular character which was understood to belong to them when the constitution was ratified by the people.

By his inflexible adherence to free principles, by his untiring efforts, by his counsels and by the magic of his pen, he was the principal agent in rescuing from its greatest peril, and while yet in its infancy, government by the people for the people.

The arduous contest resulted in a political revolution which brought Mr. Jefferson into the presidency. He put the ship of state, to use his own expression, upon the "republican tack." He arrested centralizing tendencies, reorganized local self-government, restored the rights of the state, and protected and enlarged the domain of the individual judgment and conscience. For eight years he administered the government, and for sixteen years it was administered by his pupils under his observation and advice. Thus was established a habit which largely shaped the standards for the guidance of the popular judgment, the modes of thinking of statesmen, and the general course of govern-

ment for sixty years. How important such a habit will be appreciated when we consider that usurpation has often been successfully accomplished in other countries by men wielding the executive power; and when we are reminded that Jefferson sincerely feared that Hamilton, who thought our government a "frail and worthless fabric," would change it if he came into power; and when we also recall that Hamilton himself has left on record his belief that Burr would have wrought a personal usurpation if he could have grasped the presidency.

Mr. Jefferson gave to our administrative system an aspect of republican simplicity; he repressed jobbery as well as all perver-sions of power, and by his precepts, his influence, and his example elevated the standard of political morals. In his personal practice he was not only pure, but to make his example more effective, he refrained, while administering the greatest official trusts, from all attempts to increase his own fortune, even by methods open to every private citizen.

In a period when there seems to be little respect for the limitations of power prescribed by our written constitution; when assumptions of ungranted authority are rife in all the departments of the federal government; when that government is being gradually changed into an elective despotism, meddling in everything belonging to the state or to individuals; when every new assumption of ungranted power creates new opportunities, new facilities, and new incentives to favoritism and jobbery; when the civil service has been converted into a balance of power to determine the elections by pecuniary and other illegitimate influences; when the perversion of high trusts to the private gain of the official is frequently committed with apparent unconsciousness of wrong, and passes almost without rebuke, it is time that the teachings and the example of Thomas Jefferson be invoked to keep alive the glimmering spark of official virtue and public honor. Yours, fellow citizen,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Messrs. C. B. Bowers, James E. English, John H. Leeds, Philip Pond and A. Heaton Robertson, committee.

Hon. J. Proctor Knott on Jefferson.

The Jeffersonian revival still progresses. Senator Morgan of Alabama will address the Jeffersonian Democratic association of Newark, N. J., on the 12th of April, and Hon. J. Proctor Knott will speak in the opera house at York, under the auspices of the Jefferson association of that place on the 21st. His subject will be "The Gospel of our liberties," and such a man with such a theme, will stir the hearts of Democracy with tremendous force. Mr. Knott ought to be induced to deliver this lecture at many other points in this state, for there is no portion of the Union where the "gospel" of true, old-fashioned Democracy is more needed, and no man living can deliver it with greater power.

The only scientific Iron Medicine that does not produce headache, &c., and gives to the system all the benefits of iron without its bad effects, is Brown's Iron Bitters. ap-1wd&w

Kidney Complaint Cured.

B. Turner, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "I have been for over a year subject to serious disease of the kidneys, and often unable to attend to business; I procured your Burdock Blood Purifier and was relieved before half a bottle was used. I had a long and painful feeling that they would entirely cure me." Price 25c. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Escaped from the Tolls.

Geo. Bacon, Laporte, Ind., writes: "Burrah for Spring Blossom; it's all you recommended to me. I had a very bad cold, and it didn't do you any good. I don't you advertised it? What allowance will you make if I take a dozen bottles, so that I could oblige my friends? I will be glad to feel confident that they will entirely cure me." Price 25c. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

A Baptist Minister's Experience.

I am a Baptist Minister, and have even thought of being a clergyman. I graduated in medicine, but left a lucrative practice for my present profession, six years ago. I was for many years a sufferer from quinsy; "Thomas' Electric Oil cured me." I was also afflicted with rheumatism, and "Thomas' Electric Oil cured me," and it taken in time it will cure seven out of ten cases of quinsy, and it is a cure for the most obstinate case of quinsy, and it will take a small teaspoon and half fill it with the oil, and rub it over the neck, and in one nostril and draw the Oil out of the spoon into the head by sniffing as hard as they can, until the Oil falls over into the throat, and practice that twice a week. I don't care how offensive their head may be. It will clean it out and cure their catarrh. For details see the pamphlet which I have enclosed. It has done wonders to my certain knowledge. It is the only medicine I have used, and I have ever felt like recommending it. I am very anxious to see it in every place, and I will be glad to send it without it in my house for any consideration. I am now suffering with a pain like rheumatism in my right hand, and nothing relieves me like Thomas' Electric Oil.

Dr. F. CHAS. L. TILLEY, PA.

For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL-BOXES.

BARGAINS.—To make a clean sweep before closing our season for the season, we make the following sweeping reduction on the balance of our stock now here. (Only large and medium sizes set back.)

12" Cabinet	75.00 to 85.00
12" Cabinet	85.00 to 95.00
12" Cabinet	95.00 to 105.00
12" Cabinet	105.00 to 115.00
12" Cabinet	115.00 to 125.00
12" Cabinet	125.00 to 135.00
12" Cabinet	135.00 to 145.00
12" Cabinet	145.00 to 155.00
12" Cabinet	155.00 to 165.00
12" Cabinet	165.00 to 175.00
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12" Cabinet	395.00 to 405.00
12" Cabinet	405.00 to 415.00
12" Cabinet	415.00 to 425.00
12" Cabinet	425.00 to 435.00
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12" Cabinet	655.00 to 665.00
12" Cabinet	665.00 to 675.00
12" Cabinet	675.00 to 685.00
12" Cabinet	685.00 to 695.00
12" Cabinet	695.00 to 705.00
12" Cabinet	705.00 to 715.00
12" Cabinet	715.00 to 725.00
12" Cabinet	725.00 to 735.00
12" Cabinet	735.00 to 745.00
12" Cabinet	745.00 to 755.00
12" Cabinet	755.00 to 765.00
12" Cabinet	765.00 to 775.00
12" Cabinet	775.00 to 785.00
12" Cabinet	785.00 to 795.00
12" Cabinet	795.00 to 805.00
12" Cabinet	805.00 to 815.00
12" Cabinet	815.00 to 825.00
12" Cabinet	825.00 to 835.00
12" Cabinet	835.00 to 845.00
12" Cabinet	845.00 to 855.00
12" Cabinet	855.00 to 865.00
12" Cabinet	865.00 to 875.00
12" Cabinet	875.00 to 885.00
12" Cabinet	885.00 to 895.00
12" Cabinet	895.00 to 905.00
12" Cabinet	905.00 to 915.00
12" Cabinet	915.00 to 925.00
12" Cabinet	925.00 to 935.00
12" Cabinet	935.00 to 945.00
12" Cabinet	945.00 to 955.00
12" Cabinet	955.00 to 965.00
12" Cabinet	965.00 to 975.00
12" Cabinet	975.00 to 985.00
12" Cabinet	985.00 to 995.00
12" Cabinet	995.00 to 1005.00

They are all well as the "HARP-ZITHER ATTACHMENTS," and mostly with two and three Spring Houses, playing twice the length of the common Music Boxes. On examination they will be found of the finest quality, far superior to the ordinary Music Boxes generally sold in this country.

C. Gautschi & Co., Manufacturers, St. Croix & Geneva, Switzerland.

SALE ROOMS: 1029 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 123 124

CARRIAGES, &c.

THE STANDARD CARRIAGE WORK OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

EDGERLEY & Co.,

FINE CARRIAGE BUILDERS

MARKET STREET, Rear of Central Market Houses, LANCASTER, PENNA.

We make every style Buggy and Carriage of the highest quality, and in the most complete and elegant style. We use only the best selected material, and employ only the best mechanics. For quality of work and prices are the cheapest in the state. We buy for cash and sell on the most reasonable terms. Give us a call. All work warranted. Repairing promptly attended to. One set of workmen especially employed for that purpose. 123-124

MEDICAL.

THE SECRET

of the universal success of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; it is compounded on thoroughly scientific,